United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit



APPELLANT'S APPENDIX

74-1101

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

In the Matter

-of-

74-1101

ALPHONSE PERSICO,

Appellant.

6

APPELLANT'S APPENDIX

1/5



NANCY ROSNER
Attorney for Appellant
401 Broadway
New York, New York 10013
(212) 925-8844

PAGINATION AS IN ORIGINAL COPY

LNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

ALPHONSE CARMINE PERSICO, A Witness Before The Special September, 1972 Grand Jury

74 Civ. 126

Index to Record

Docket Entries

AOrder of Contempt

Certified Copy of Order of

Contempt with Return

Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus

Ad Prosequendum

Transcript of Proceedings 1/23/74 4

Notice of Appeal

Transcript of Proceedings 1/24/74.6

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

In the Matter

-of-

NOTICE OF APPEAL

C.A.

ALPHONSE PERSICO, a Grand Jury witness,

Appellant.

SIRS :

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that ALPHONSE PERSICO, hereby appeals to the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit from the order of the Hon. Orrin Judd, U.S.D.J., entered January 24, 1974, holding him in summary contempt pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1826(a) (1970); denying him leave to move to suppress; and denying him bail pending appeal of the summury contempt order.

Dated: New York, New York, January 25, 1974.

Yours, etc.,

TO:
Robert G. Del Grosso, Esq.
Special Attorney
Department of Justice
225 Cadman Plaza East
Brooklyn, New York

Alphonse Persico, Federal Detention Headquarters 427 West Street New York, New York

Clerk, United States Court of Appeals Second Circuit United States Courthouse Foley Square New York, New York NANCY ROSNER
Attorney for Appellant
Office & P.O. Address
401 Broadway

New York, New York 10013

925-8844



United States District Court

FASTERM DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

To

Alphonse Persico 1409 Bath Avenue Brooklyn, New York

You are hereby commanded to appear in the United States District Court for the Eastern

District of New York at 225 Cadman Plaza East in the city of

Brooklyn on the 2nd day of January 19 74 at 10 o'clock A M. to

testify before the Grand Jury MANNEY MANNEY AND A

This subpoens is issued on application of the Robert Del Gresso Department of Justice Telephone 596-3761

LEWIS CHOEL

Date December 21 , 19 73	By J. Hungell Bopile, Clork.
1. Strike the words "and bring with you" unless the subposes is to requi ments and things should be designated in the blank space provided for the RET	URN
Received this subpoena at Ploobly and on at within named by delivering a copy to and tendering to allowed by law.	on /Z/Z/6 I served it on the the fee for one day's attendance and the mileage
Date, 19	Ву
Service Fees Travel \$ Services	

[•] Free and mileage need not be tendered to the witness upon service of a subpoens issued in behalf of the United States or an officer or agency thereof. 28 USC 1825, or on behalf of a defendant who is financially unable to pay such costs (Rule 17(b), Federal Rules Criminal Procedure).

IN RE ALPHONSE CARMINE PERSICO

SECTO

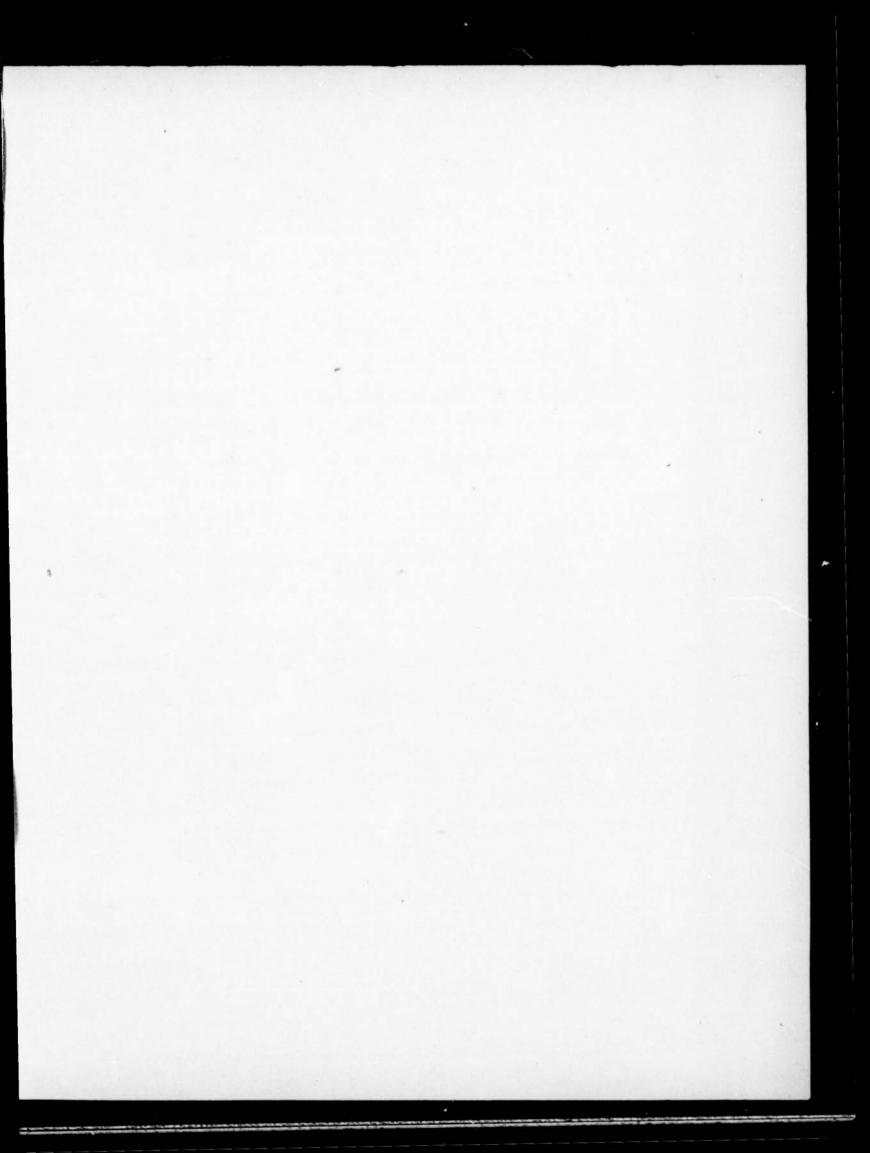
An application has been made to this Court by the United States Attorney (see application and affidavit annexed and marked "A" and "B" respectively) pursuant to his authorization by Henry E. Petersen, Assistant Attorney General for the Criminal Division of the United States Department of Justice (see copy of letter annexed and marked "C"), wherein the affiant has represented that in his judgment the testimony of Alphonse Carmine Persico , before the Special United States Grand Jury in the Eastern District of New York, is necessary to the public interest. Pursuant to Title 18, United States Code, Sections 6002, 6003, it is hereby

ORDERED that Alphonse Carmine Persico answer all questions directed to him by the aforesaid Grand Jury in the Eastern District of New York. It is further

ORDERED, that Alphonse Carmine Persico shall not be excused from testifying or producing books, papers, or other evidence on the ground that testimony or evidence required of him may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty of forfeiture.

Esstern District of New York

Dated; Brooklyn, New York
NUC 28 1963



UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

IN RE

ORDER

ALPHONSE CARMINE PERSICO,

A WITNESS BEFORE THE SPECIAL SEPTEMBER,

1972 GRAND JURY.

M

On this 23rd day of January, 1974, this matter comes on for the attention of the Court upon the application of the United States of America, by and through Robert G. DelGrosso, Special Attorney, Department of Justice, for an order finding Alphonse Carmine Persico in direct contempt of court for his refusal to answer questions before the Special September, 1972 Grand Jury at Brooklyn, New York, on January 23, 1974. Alphonse Carmine Persico was present in person and with his attorney, Nancy Bosner, New York, New York.

After hearing argument and being advised in the premises, the Court finds that Alphonse Carmine Persico appeared before the Special September, 1972 Grand Jury sitting in Brooklyn, New York, on January 23, 1974; that Alphonse Carmine Persico refused to answer questions propounded by said Grand Jury after having been granted immunity from prosecution under Title 18, United States Code, Section 6003 and ordered to answer questions before the said Grand Jury pursuant to the order of Honorable John R. Bartels, United States District Judge, Eastern District of New York, of December 28, 1973 (upon the application of Edward J. Boyd V, United States Attorney, Eastern District of New York); that Alphonse Carmine Persico is in direct contempt of the order of this Court and should be committed to the custody of the United States Marshal.

IT IS ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that Alphonse Carmine Persico is in direct contempt of this Court for his failure to answer questions before the said Grand Jury and he is hereby committed to the custody of the United States Marshal for the Eastern District of New York, for sixty (60) days from the date of this Order, or until such time as he purges himself of this contempt.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

IN THE MATTER

of

ALPHONSE PERSICO.

.

United States Courthouse Brooklyn, New York

January 23, 1974 11:05 o'clock a.m.

Before:

HONORABLE ORRIN G. JUDD, U.S.D.J.

In Re: Grand Jury

EMANUEL KARR

OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
FEDERAL COURT HOUSE. ROOM 362
225 CADMAN PLAZA EAST
BROOKLYN. N. Y. 11201

TEL. ULSTER 2-7105-7106-7107

NANCY ROSNER, ESQ., Attorney for Alphonse Persico

EDWARD J. BOYD, ESQ., United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York

BY: ROBERT DelGROSSO, ESQ., -and-FRED BARLOW, ESQ., Assistant United States Attorneys

MR. DEL GROSSO: Your Honor, the Government is moving to have Mr. Alphonse Persico --

THE COURT: Where is he?

MRS. ROSNER: He is present in the courtroom.

MR. DEL GROSSO: Your Honor, the Government is moving to have Mr. Alphonse Persico cited for contempt for refusing to answer questions put to him by the Grand Jury.

Your Honor, Mr. Persico was given immunity, which was signed by Judge Bartels.

THE COURT: He was here before me two weeks ago.

MR. DEL GROSSO: Yes, he was, your Honor. At that time, I guess, they wanted certain stipulations, but the Government claimed they were premature, and this time the Government is stating to the Court, and we have the Grand Jury Reporter, he is here, that Mr. Persico refused to answer the questions after he was given immunity.

MRS. ROSNER: Judge Judd, Mr. DelGrosso got the jump on me, I have moving papers, and I thought we were having a hearing on my application.

THE COURT: Well, I haven't anything of yours.

MRS. ROSNER: Well, I will tell you what the .
basis of our application is, Judge:

Mr. Persico returned this morning, as directed

by your Honor, and I think I am going to be held in contempt in the Southern District, but I am here to represent him --

THE COURT: I said, you can get some other lawyer.

MRS. ROSNER: True, Judge.

The situation is this:

In August of this year when Mr. Persico was represented by other counsel, a civil action was commenced before Judge Dooling, which is entitled 73-C-1213, In the Matter of Wire Interceptions of Oral Communications of Alphonse Persico, Dolores Persico and Theodore Persico, and at that time, the relief requested was the suppression of the use in evidence of materials obtained as the result of the unlawful electronic surveillance at Mr. Persico's home during the spring of 1973.

Your Honor, on August 20th, Judge Dooling entered an Order, indicating that the application to suppress was premature because at that point in time there was no intended use in evidence of the matters intercepted—

MR. DEL GROSSO: Your Honor, I hate to interrupt --

MRS. ROSNER: Please, Mr. DelGrosso --

THE COURT: Just let me hear Mrs. Rosner.

MR. DEL GROSSO: Can we get to the point?

MRS. ROSNER: Mr. Del Grosso, in fact, represented

SS fls

the Government in that proceeding, and I have copied for the Court's inspection Judge Dooling's opinion in that matter.

Now, on September -- I am sorry, on January 2, 1974, in a situation very much like that before us, Judge Dooling issued a memorandum and Order in the matter of the Grand Jury subpoena of Fred Vigorito, et al.

(continued on next page.)

SS.ss 2AM1 follsek MRS. ROSNER: The background facts are analogous to that which we can't hear, your Honor, being that the person subpoensed before the grand jury in that matter had previously been advised that they were the subject of electronic surveillance, had received the statutory notification.

Pursuant to Section 2515 of Title 18 and pursuant to Rule 41, what is now 41P, the Vigorito subpoenaes were moved — that's not correct. The person subpoenaed moved to suppress the use in evidence before the grand jury under 2515 of what they contended were the results of unlawful electronic surveillance. Judge Dooling granted that application to this extent, your Honor. The ordered that the application, the affidavits and orders pursuant to which the electronic surveillance was employed be turned over to counsel for the subpoenaed persons and that pending the turning over of those matters, and the reasonable time for counsel to make a motion to suppress pursuant to 41-P, that no use before the grand jury be made of the result of that electronic surveillance.

Judge Dooling's order, your Honor, in the

Persico civil matter leaves open the possibility forthe application to be renewed when the matter is

ripe as we submit it is under the Vigorito decision,

...

so that relying on 2515 and relying on Rule 41-F,
we would respectfully suggest to the Court that under
the related rule of this district, which was codified,
I think, last spring, this matter should not go back
to Judge Dooling since the civil matter is still
pending which was initiated by Mr. Persico here in
the summer of this year, so that Judge Dooling can
pass upon whether in fact this is a situation similar
to Vigorito where a motion to suppress may now be
made.

I have also, your Honor -- I might add that after Judge Dooling's decision in Vigorito, Mr.

DelGrosso so moved to reargue on the basis of the Calandra case which we discussed the last time the matter was on before you, Judge, and Judge Dooling pointed out that Calandra confines itself to violations of the Fourth Amendment by unlawful searches and seizures not including unlawful electronic surveillance for which there is a codified statutory remedy. That is 18 United States Code Section 2515 and Judge Dooling refused to change his order after the decision in Calandra, adhering to his decision that 2515 in combination with 41-F provide a vehicle and an appropriate remedy for a person subpoenaed before a grand jury to suppress what he believes to

y

be the use in evidence of unlawful electronic surveillance.

As your Honor may remember from the last time we appeared here, Mr. Persico has been notified that there was electronic surveillance at his home during the spring of this year. We have never seen, your Honor, though we have requested the orders and affidavits upon which that electronic surveillance was employed, so that the relief which we request at this point, your Honor, most respectfully, is to have this matter referred to Judge Dooling since a civil action has been commenced which is now ripe for adjudication by Judge Dooling.

I would ask to hand up to the Court thememorandums and orders to which I've made reference.

THE COURT: I'll hear Mr. DelGrosso.

MR. DEL GROSSO: Your Honor, if I may, there are factual mistakes here by Mrs. Rosner as to any reargument by Mr. DelGrosso before Judge Dooling with Calandra. I've never been before Judge Dooling subsequent to a motion made by Mr. Persico, his wife and brother.

MRS. ROSNER: I have a reargument decision there. I assumed Mr. DelGrosso was the assistant. This does not relate to Persico.

MR. DEL GROSSO: If I may, your Honor, Mrs.

Rosner has gone on and talked about the electronic surveillance and what not. Here's the thing that the government has made a motion at this time to have Mr. Persico cited for contempt for refusal to answer the question put to him. There was never any question put to the government as to whether or not any questions that were to be asked of him were the result of any illegal electronic surveillance which was put forth in Gelbard.

At this time, I think it's really begging the question, don't having to say it any more. Mr. Persico does know he was the subject of electronic surveillance. I've put it on the record.

On March 21, 1973 an order was signed by Judge Bartels for the interception of oral communications for 15 days.

April 9, 1973, Judge Bartels signed an extension to the order for the interception of oral communications. That also was 15 days. I'm sorry, your Honor, I should have said for number 1 or 2, this was at 1409 Bath Avenue, the home of the witness.

Also, May 8th, 1973, also at 1409 Bath Avenue;

Judge Neaher signed an order directing the interception
or oral communications at that address for 15 days.

My reading of Gelbard puts no great burden on the government other than what we have said. There have been three orders. The Vigorito matter is not in question here.

Mr. Persico's civil matter is not in question here. I would say that if a further reading of the statute, if you look at 2520, if there's an order it's a complete defense. There have been three orders in this case.

MRS. ROSNER: May I respond briefly just to clear up some factual contentions? Mr. Persico refused to respond to the question -- I assume -- some question was put by Mr. DelGrosso. A statement which I prepared for him was read to the grand jury asking to be brought before your Honor in order to make this application and indicating that, of course, he would be bound and would answer any questions if your Honor ordered him to do so after hearing our application.

and the grand jury stenographer can confirm this since he's sitting in the Courtroom with the minutes, was that he wished to come before the Court to have this matter referred to Judge Dooling and to make his motion to suppress pursuant to Judge Dooling's decision both in the civil matter which Mr. Persico

.

initiated and the Vigorito case which does not involve Mr. Persico which is the identical situation we have here.

MR. DEL GROSSO: The Vigorito matter is not the same thing in that Mr. Vigorito was not granted immunity. We're here strictly on a contempt issue. That's what the government is asking for. We weren't here to determine whether or not — at least the government, to find out whether or not Judge Dooling is to continue this case on a civil matter. We came here on a contempt situation.

MRS. ROSNER: Mr. DelGrosso points something out which has to be met. The subpoenaed person in Vigorito was asked for voice exemplars which, of course, are not covered by the Fifth Amendment under Dionisio and Maia.

nothing suggestive in Gelbard or ay of the cases, including Calandra that a valid objection to testifying on the basis of 18 United States Code 2515 is wiped out by a grant of immunity and in fact, the petitioners in the Gelbard case had, of course, beer given immunity and nevertheless were held not to be in contempt because they had a valid statutory basis for refusing to answer. Immunity has nothing to do with

"Question: I have a copy of an order signed by Judge John Bartels. It is signed September 28th,

1973. This order states that it will give you immunity. By this we mean, sir, you have youth immunity. By that I mean everything you say cannot be used against you in a Court of law. The only thing that I can tell you, sir, is that if you refuse to answer the questions stated to you you will be cited for contempt and immediately incarcerated and, of course, if you like to answer the questions that are given here today, you may. Do you understand that, sir?

"Answer: Can I speak to my counsel about this.

"Question: Oh, yes, please do."

At this time, Mr. Persico left the grand jury chamber to consult with counsel.

"Question: I repeat the question, are you employed?

"Answer: I wish to be brought before the Judge so that I may move to suppress evidence deriving from unlawful electronic surveillance of my home. I rely on Sections USC Section 2515, FRCP Rule 41-P in the decision of Honorable Judge Dooling in the matter of the grand jury of Fred Vigorito. I wish to do so before answering any questions. I fully intend to comply with any lawful order of the Court to answer

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

2AM2nxt 25

questions when and if I receive such order from the Court.

"Question: Is that it, sir?

"Answer: Yes.

"Question: Can we go out and see your attorney a moment?"

At this time, Mr. DelGrosso and Mr. Persico left the room whereupon they reentered the grand jury chamber.

"Question: Mr. Persico, I again ask you are you employed and is it my understanding you refuse to answer?

"Answer: On the ground that I just stated on the advice of my counsel.

"Question: You do realize, sir, that if you don't answer pursuant to immunity that was granted by Judge Bartels, you do realize that you can be incarcerated for contempt?

"Answer: I only know what I was advised by my lawyer.

"Question: And you wish to see the Judge?

"Answer: Yes.

"Question: Fine."

Whereupon they left the grand jury chambers.

SS:GA T2R2 AM

THE COURT: What has that to do with any illegal surveillance?

MRS. ROSNER: Your Honor, we believe that the Government has not denied that the questions which are going to be propounded to Mr. Persico, and in fact his very subpoena here as a Grand Jury witness, results from the electronic surveillance of his home in the spring of this year.

THE COURT: That has nothing to do with his answering whether he was employed. I find he was in contempt. I'll sentence him to jail for sixty days.

MRS. ROSNER: May I be heard?

THE COURT: Yes.

MRS. ROSNER: I believe, your Honor, that the interceptions at his home in fact related to his employment, and perhaps unlawful employment in various gambling enterprises, so that the question, "Are you employed" may in fact, and we believe it does, derive from the interception of his communications at his home; the spring of this year.

Pursuant to the Vigorito decision, and relying on 2515, and Rule 41-F, we would move to suppress the questions and answers before the Grand Jury on the ground that they derive from that electronic surveillance.

THE COURT: Mr. Del Grosso?

THE COURT: Did you need electronic surveillance in order to make it pertinent to your inquiry whether he was employed?

MR. DEL GROSSO: There are questions that have been formulated as a result of electronic surveillance which will deal with his employment. Yes, that is true your Honor.

If I may go and say one thing, a little bit going into the matter which has been brought before the
Court dealing with Mr. Vigorito --

THE COURT: It doesn't relate to this question, further questions that may be asked. It seems to me the application is premature.

MRS. ROSNER: If I may be heard further, your Honor, I think the Government has indicated enough to show that the application which we are making is not for the purpose of delay, and it is not frivolous, Judge. We have a serious contention here that the entire line of inquiry which the Government proposes, derives from the bugging of Mr. Persico's home.

THE COURT: Let him go back and find out what the questions are.

MRS. ROSNER: May we, since we are before the Court, in an effort to save time, have the Government

indicate to the Court the matters which it intends to inquire in co?

THE COURT: I think the proper way if for Mr.

Persico to be asked the questions, and see whether they
do relate to this. Meanwhile, let me have the Orders,
and I will sentence him to contempt for sixty days for
refusal to answer a perfectly normal question.

MRS. ROSNER: He will return and answer pursuant to your direction.

MR. DEL GROSSO: They are in the Clerk's Office, in the custody of the Clerk.

THE COURT: Let's have him go back to the Grand

Jury Room and see what the questions are.

MRS. ROSNER: We certainly will, your Honor.

MR. DEL GROSSO: I have a feeling we'll be back,

(Time Noted: 11:30 o'clock A.M.)

(Time Noted: 12:00 o'clock P.M.)

MR. DEL GROSSO: A further question has been asked as to the employment, your Honor. Mr. Persico again refused on the ground, this time the ground that the question was formulated as a result of illegal electronic surveillance. The Government's position is that it is not formulated as a result of illegal electronic surveillance; however, the question has been asked

- 25

Radzkowski

SS:ss 2AM2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

1ó

17

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

The witness having been reminded by the Foreman of the grand jury he's still under oath,

"Question: Mr. Persico --"

Mr. Persico asked to make a statement.

"THE WITNESS: About this immunity, how does this affect me in any prosecution with federal or state about questions asked here?

"MR. DEL GROSSO: Any testimony that you give here today cannot be used against you in any federal or state Court.

"THE WITNESS: Is that with the Internal Revenue and everything?

"MR. DEL GROSSO: That's right across the board. Anything you say today cannot be used against you. If the government should show independent evidence; that is, evidence independent of your testimony that can be used, however, anything you say cannot be used against you at any subsequent date that you may come before this grand jury. Do you understand that?

"THE WITNESS: Yes.

"Question: Are you employed, sir?

"Answer: Yes.

"Question: Where?

19

20

21

22

24

23

25

"Answer: DACS.

"Question: Do you go there very often?

"Answer: No.

"Question: Can you estimate the number of times you go there, weekly or don't you even go there weekly?

"Answer: No, I don't go weekly. Once in a while.

"Question: When you say, 'once in a while,'
what do you mean by that, once every two or three
months?

"Answer: Yes.

"Question: What is your salary?

"Answer: It depends apon how much we earn. We have a slow season and a busy season.

"Question: Can you estimate your gross salary?

"Answer: I would have to look at my records.

"Question: Do you keep a firm hand on the business?

"Answer: My brother.

"Question: What is your brother's name?

"Answer: Theodore.

"Question: Is Theodore there all the time?

"Answer: Every day.

"Question: Does anybody else work there in a management position or in a managerial position?

"Answer: Al Green runs it there sometimes.

"Question: Is that a half ownership or a total ownership?

"Answer: Total ownership.

"Question: Are you employed or do you own any other establishments?

"Answer: I don't understand the question.

"Question: Are you employed in any other occupation or do you own any ctler businesses?

"Answer: I think that comes from the electronic devices that will have to go to the Judge. That's from the bugging of my house. I think that question comes up there.

"Question: Are you saying that the question that has been posed to you is a result of electronic surveillance?

"Answer: Yes."

That is the end of the testimony, your Honor.

THE COURT: I think the issue is before me now.

Our individual assignment calendar rules say that in

2-A "One case is 'related' to another for purposes of
this rule when, because of similarity of facts and

y

legal issues or because the cases arise from the same transactions or events, a substantial saving of the whole Court is likely to result if the cases are assigned to the same Judge."

(b) "If the party filing the initial pleading believes that it is related to a case already assigned, whether or not the case is then pending, he shall indicate the title and number of the related case on the information sheet."

This is not a docketed case and, therefore, that doesn't apply.

Rule 5(a)(5) says The Miscellaneous Part Judge shall "empanel the grand jury, and hear and determine all matters relating to proceedings before the grand jury;"

There is a provision in Rule 2-F. "It shall be the continuing duty of each attorney appearing in any case to bring promptly to the attention of the clerk all facts which he believes are relevant to a determination that his case and one or more other pending cases should, in order to avoid unnecessary duplication of judicial effort, be heard by the same Judge."

It was brought to me instead of the clerk. I was able to speak briefly to Judge Dooling before he

went back into his own Courtroom where he has a jury deliberating and he is indifferent to it. I don't see that there is any economy of time in referring the matter to him and I think that under Rule 5(a)(5) it's really my duty to hear it as the matter of the proceedings before a grand jury.

MRS. ROSNER: I would merely suggest we fall within the rule for this purpose. I don't mean to suggest in any way that I expect that your Honor's ruling would be different from Judge Dooling's in any respect, but since Judge Dooling has the Vigorito matter, similar to this and more importantly, in the civil action commenced by Mr. Persico, was a docketed action in this Court, 73C1213.

Judge Dooling indicated the relief sought was premature, but the moving party, Mr. Persico, could certainly apply for relief when the matter became ripe. Since Judge Dooling has written an opinion, I would suggest it is covered by the related case rule and that since Mr. Persico now moves to suppress, the matter should go back to Judge Dooling.

THE COURT: I don't think so. I think we should go ahead.

I understand that the wiretap orders have been

•

2/3nxt

brought up.

MR. DEL GROSSO: Yes.

THE COURT: Let me look at them to see and Mrs. Rosner to see if there is any basis for invalidity.

MRS. ROSNER: That's all we ask.

rirst of all, the government states on the record the orders have been signed by the Judges named on the dates. There's one day here --

MR. DEL GROSSO: I made a mistake as to the date, April 13th. They have been sealed, in custody of the Clerk. The government states this is sufficient by saying there has been an order, signed. It gives specifics. If there is to be a determination as to whether or not there was probable cause for these interceptions, we would respectfully ask that you alone, in camera, would determine the issue because of the type of situation, the type of investigation there is. It's highly sensitive material in those orders in the affidavit, the accompanying affidavits and this investigation would be just destroyed as a result of that being made available to the witness.

(Continued on next page.)

MRS. ROSNER: May I suggest, your Honor, the relief we're asking for is exactly that which Judge Dooling granted to the petitioner in Vigorito, your Honor, and I would note, your Honor, that Judge Dooling ordered orders and affidavits turned over to counsel on the proviso that the matter not be made known to the persons who are the subject of the subpoena, holding that this adequately protected their right to have counsel make an enlightened determination whether in fact there was a valid motion to suppress. That's all we're asking.

I don't think Mr. De' rosso is even suggesting if the Court place that kind of proviso on the use of the materials, it would be violated as it certainly would not. That's all we're asking, Judge.

MR. DEL GROSSO: I don't think the statute had an objective that a defense attorney would be in the position of an appellate judge. If we must have an inspection, I would respectfully ask your Honor to determine whether or not there was probable cause. I'm in no way impuning the honesty or ethics of Mrs. Rosner.

I think, across the board, it would be only fair to have only the judge, the miscellaneous judge, who is hearing the motion, look into the matter,

determine whether or not there is probable cause.

If I may go further, your Honor, this Vigorito case is not exactly on point. Vigorito does not have immunity. I will point to two other cases, before Judge Dooling. The matter of John Garcia and Peter Guido. They had been immunized in the same proceeding that Mr. Vigorito is involved in and they were told they answer the questions or would be held in contempt. That's entirely a different situation from Mr. Vigorito to who is not given immunity.

MRS. ROSNER: As we pointed out earlier -MR. DEL GROSSO: In Garcia's case, Judge

Dooling refused to even look at the orders. Your Honor

I don't see how we can possibly go on with a Grand

Jury investigation if we're going to continuously

look into these orders.

I have an objection to the time involved, but if it must be done, I wish that you, your Honor, and you alone determine whether or not there was probable cause for those orders.

MRS. ROSEN: May I respond, Judge?

THE COURT: Yes.

MRS. ROSEN: .It falls on my shoulders, not the Court's. I wish it could fall upon the Court's to advise the petitioner in this matter whether he has

just cause to refuse to answer because unlawfully electronic surveillance is employed.

Under 2515, of course, that is just cause.

He has the right to, at his peril, have his counsel's determination to advise him whether there has been unlawful electronic surveillance.

THE COURT: He doesn't go to jail if the order is invalid. He just has to answer questions.

I'll grant Mr. Del Grosso's motion. I'll look at the orders in camera. I'll seal them and the Court of Appeals can look at them.

MRS. ROSNER: May I be heard further?
THE COURT: Yes.

MRS. ROSNER: The conept which Mr. DelGrosso advances that an in camera inspection is sufficient to protect the petitioner's rights was exactly the position rejected by the court in Alderman. This situation is no different --

THE COURT: Alderman was a trial of Mr. Alderman
MRS. ROSNER: Alderman arose in the context of
the defendant's request to know whether there had been
unlawful electronic surveillance.

THE COURT: It wasn't Grand Jur, witness case.

MRS. ROSNER: For purposes of the analysis, it's

no different. It helps the petitioner naught to have

.

X

another District Judge pass on orders which have obviously one District Judge as passed upon by signing them.

THE COURT: If I find they are adequate and I direct Mr. Persico to answer and put him in jail, you can get a stay from the Court of Appeals while the Court of Appeals judges look at the order.

MRS. ROSEN: May I suggest, your Honor, I think the entire thrust of Judge Dooling's opinion in the Vigorito matter is that under 41(f), the defendant does not have to wait -- I'm sorry -- the petitioner does not have to wait to be held in contempt to have his remedy by way of a motion to suppress.

A motion to suppress can be made at any time; that there is a suspected or intended use of unlawfully obtained materials.

We don't have to wait to be held in contempt.

41(f) is applicable at any point, pre- or post-indictment

Pre- or post-subpoena.

Whenever an unlawful use is intended by the Government, you can move to suppress and a motion to suppress means that the petitioner has the right to be represented by counsel and to have counsel analyze the materials upon which the motion is predicated, not, most respectfully, the District Judge. That's simply

not a motion to suppress. That's what we're seeking here, your Honor.

We are not seeking a full-blown evidentiary
hearing as for instance might be required on the question of minimization. All we're seeking is an examination of the orders and supporting affidavits for a
preliminary inquiry, whether they themselves, on their
face are valid. That's what we're asking for under
2515 and 41(f), and most respectfully, Judge, an in
camera determination aids us naught. That is not the
same as a right to move to suppress.

MR. DF1. GROSSO: If we may get back to the Gelbart situation again and since the majority relied upon and used Title 18, United States Code, Section 3504, here we're in subsection (1)(a). We're talking about an affirmation or denial of an illegal act.

The Government is saying it, therefore, has not been an illegal act. We're showing three orders signed by District Court judges. The witness in this case was not there at the original determination as to whether or not there were probable cause for good reason. If he were there, then, of course, the interceptions would have been impossible to accomplish.

Now, we're continuing an investigation. Now, if the witness himself can look into these or his

ī

attorney can look, I can see no reason why the attorney would have to lok into it. If it has to be done, we want it in camera. We respectfully rest upon your judgment.

THE COURT: The Gelbard case is unusual limitation on the duty of a Grand Jury witness to testify.

The Gelbard case has been limited by the Collandra case.

MRS. ROSNER: I don't think for this reason.

Collandra, in a footnote, specifically exempts from
the coverage of the opinion the object of the Grand
Jury witness based on 2515, as Judge Dooling points out
in his opinions denying the Government's motion to
reargue in the Vigorito matter.

Collandra is exclusively a Fourth Amendment case. It does not reach the scope of the statutory remedy provided by 2515. It specifically exempts reaching that point in a footnote of the opinion.

THE COURT: Rule 41(f) says that a motion to suppress evidence may be stayed in the court of the District of trial, as provided in Rule 12. We are not at this stage of trial.

MRS. ROSNER: Any notations to Rule 41(f) are absolutely clear on motions to suppress that motions can be made any time. The name of the case escapes

THE COURT: Before indictment?

MR. ROSENER: Before anything. As a matter of fact, this Vigorito opinion specifically says that,
Judge Dooling notes on the first page, that he's acting pursuant to Rule 41.

Furthermore, there's a case which, if I can have a moment, I can get you, decided by the Honorable Edward Weinfeld, Southern District of New York, entertaining a motion to suppress when the contemplated action ultimately was begun in the Eastern District of New York. He held that 41 permits a motion as to suppression before any actions, as long as there is an anticipated use of --

(continued on next page.)

88: 00 2AM4

THE COURT: We'll take a short recess.

MRS. ROSNER: 2515 protects the petitioner against the use before a grand jury of unlawfully seized materials. That right is nugatory if he has to be held to wait in contempt to protect it.

THE COURT: 10 minute recess.

(Recess.)

MR. DEL GROSSO: Your Honor, before we go on,
I would like to make, to use the term, I would like
to make something perfectly clear, but I will attempt
to. The government's position here is that these
matters have been already been ruled upon by two
District Court Judges in Eastern District. The
electronic surveillance in this matter, I would refer
to 18 United States Code 2518(8)(b). It says
"Applications made and orders granted of this chapter
shall be sealed by the Judge. As much applications
and order shall be disclosed upon a showing of good
cause before a Judge of contempt jurisdiction." In
this case, the witness has not shown good cause why
these orders and applications should be opened and
reviewed.

In this particular situation, what has happened,

Judge Bartels and Judge Neaher have ruled that there
was probable cause of these interceptions coming about.

85:GA 2AM4

The Government's position is that this should never be opened. These Orders should never be reviewed unless there were good cause. The witness has not shown good cause at this time.

Judge Kaufman held Silber against the United States in 275 Fed. Sup. at 765, where there a pre-indictment to suppress, and he said, "Chief Judge Thompson issued the warrant, thus passing upon the legal sufficiency of the Affidavit, such action by a Federal Judge, or a United States Commissioner, in no way forecloses or inhibits a further challenge de novo under Rule 41-E, but such further challenge should usually wait the post-indictment state, unless the allegations by the complainant are supported by such factual allegations as require the Court to inquire further without delay."

MRS. ROSNER: May we respond to that, Judge? I hope we found the same cases. We rely upon the following cases for the proposition that a motion to suppress may be made at any time, whether or not any proceeding is pending. In re Fried, 161, Fed. 2d, 453, Second Circuit, 1947. In re Mandel, 54 Fed. Sup. 670 at 671, Southern District, 1942, and the Winfield opinion to which I made reference was affirmed by the Court of Appeals. It appeared at 17 F.R.D. 18. It was affirmed

Ī

United States against Klapholz, 230 Fed. 2d, 484,
Second Circuit, 1956, holding that a motion to suppress,
pursuant to then what was then Rule 41-E may be made
at any time pre- or post-indictment. I have it here.

THE COURT: Let me look at it.

MRS. ROSNER: If I may make the rest of the argument, Mr. Del Grosso made reference to the petitioner not showing good cause. I submit we have, and the good cause is this, your Honor: 18 United States Code 2515, which is the word of our Congress, says that the fruits of unlawful electronic surveillance may not be used in any way before a Grand July proceeding.

THE COURT: An Act of Congress is no more important than an Amendment to the Constitution.

Judge Kaufman was dealing with the Constitutional Amendment.

MRS. ROSNER: The Calandra case, and all of those cases, Silverthorne Lumber Company, the Kaufman opinion to which your Honor made references, are cases bottomed on the 14th Amendment.

Calandra specifically exempts from its coverage statutory remedies which may be available under the Omnibus Crime Control Act.

Congress went out of the way to provide --

THE COURT: Let me look at that case.

MRS. ROSNER: -- that the fruits of unlawful electronic surveillance may not be admitted. I refer your Honor to Head Notes 1 and 2 of the Opinion.

MR. DEL GROSSO: After you read that -THE COURT: Wait a minute.

Judge Winfield denied the motion to suppress the evidence obtained by execution of search warrants.

MRS. ROSNER: That's correct.

THE COURT: He granted the motion with respect to evidence obtained after a reasonable time to bring the defendants before a Magistrate or United States Commissioner. I've said, under the Silber case, I'll entertain it. That's a different question.

MRS. ROSNER: The point is not what is the resolution of the merits, the point is, the man is entitled to move to suppress in order to protect his right under 2515, not to have unlawful electronic surveillance.

THE COURT: I have done more than is required under Judge Kaufman's opinion. I have examined the Orders of March 21, 1973, and April 9, 1973, by Judge Bartels, and the supporting papers, also the Order of Judge Neaher of May 8th, 1973. The March 21 Order was based on an application of Mr. DelGrosso, an Affidavit of Agent Nelson.

R

The Order provided for minimization of interceptions. The Affidavit shows probable cause to believe there were violations of law occurring. Adequate grounds to support the beliefs. A fair basis for saying that there was a necessity for something other than normal means of obtaining information, that the telephone was used so seldom that the oral interceptions was necessary.

The application is supported by an authorization from Attorney General Rleindienst to Assistant Attorney General Peterson, and a letter from Assistant Attorney General Peterson to Mr. Dillon. The April 9th Order was a similar Order, based on a similar application, Affidavit, Authorization and letter.

The extension was granted because it would have been impossible to install the necessary equipment and monitor all conversations in the interim. Since the next Order was not entered until April 8th, I also unsealed the envelope with tapes, and I find the last tape under the April 9th Order was dated April 24, which was within the fifteen days permitted.

The May 8th Order of Judge Neaher was based on a similar application, Affidavit and authorization.

I did not find a letter from the Assistant Attorney General Peterson to Mr. Dillon, but I'm not sure that such a letter is necessary.

. 3

.....

MR. BARLOW: That letter would be just a letter notifying Mr. Dillon that Mr. Kleindienst had authorized. It's superfluous.

MR. DEL GROSSO: I have a copy of it, I'm sure, your Honor.

That was sent over -- We have a copy attached to the affidavit Order in application. The original would be down in my office; however, that was sealed prior to my getting the Order through the mail.

If I may, I can probably point it out to your Honor.

THE COURT: The authorization from Attorney General Kleindienst says, "Pursuant to the power conferred on me, I hereby authorize the above-described application to be made by investigative or law enforcement officers of the United States as defined in Section 2510 (7), of Title 18, United States Code." I would think that includes Mr. Del Grosso and Agent James W. Nelson, so I think there is adequate basis for it.

Now, I also am satisfied, from reading the

Affidavit and applications that there are sufficient

mention of other names in continuing investigation, and

other facts that pre-indictment discovery of the information in those Affidavits and applications even to the

.

•

. 9

R5 fls

counsel for a witness would be improper. Counsel for a witness is in a much different situation from counsel for a defendant. All the witness has to do is answer questions. He's been granted immunity.

If the Order is invalid as found by some other Court at some other time, the immunity is nevertheless good, and I don't think that the Delbard case meant anything more than that. Therefore, I will direct the witness to answer the question.

(continued on next page.)

y

MRS. ROSNER: May I be heard further?

THE COURT: Yes.

MRS. ROSNER: I guess Mr. DelGrosso is very happy with the state of affairs as they existed and didn't want to hear any more. I don't quite understand, Judge, are you entertaining at this point a motion to suppress?

THE COURT: I'm entertaining it and denying it.

MRS. ROSNER: We haven't had an opportunity to

make that motion.

THE COURT: I heard it this morning.

MRS. ROSNER: I have not had an opportunity to examine the materials.

THE COURT: You're not entitled.

MRS. ROSNER: I can't move to suppress. For instance, Judge, there might very well be, upon counsel's examination of the affidavits, arguments to be advanced concerning the case or other matters which the Court simply is not an advocate --

THE COURT: That argument should be made on the trial of any defendant indicted, not on the obstructive action of a witness who should testify before the grand jury.

MRS. ROSNER: These proceedings are not made for the purpose of obstruction or delay.

THE COURT: I don't care what the purpose is.

The effect is to delay grand jury investigation. I'm satisfied it is not the purpose of the United States

Supreme Court to have long interruptions of grand jury investigations.

MR. DEL GROSSO: Will they be sealed today?

THE COURT: They will be resealed. Let me just state this. I have not examined --

MR. DEL GROSSO: Those are probably five and ten day reports, your Honor.

THE COURT: About ten or eleven envelopes of tapes and reports because I thought all I was concerned with was the validity of the initial orders.

MRS. ROSNER: I would like to make our position for the record clear, your Honor. What we are asking for is an opportunity for counsel alone to examine the orders and supporting affidavits in order to make an intelligent argument to the Court concerning why the evidence seized and the fruits of it which may be used before the grand jury should be suppressed.

The notion that such a motion is satisfied by an in camera determination by the Court, it seems to me was rejected by the Court in the United States against Alderman. This simply is not a motion to suppress.

THE COURT: Alderman was a criminal case. is a grand jury witness and he does not have the same rights as a defendant in a criminal case.

MRS. ROSNER: The principle is the same, Judge. I can't move to suppress by not knowing what the materials are.

THE COURT: If you have not made a motion, I do not deny it. I direct Mr. Persico to answer the questions or be held in contempt.

> MR. DEL GROSSO: That will continue at 2 o'clock. MR. BARLOW: Thank you very much. (Time noted 1:00 o'clock p.m..)

PM nxt

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

10000	
1	(The following occurred at 2:50 p.m.)
2	THE COURT: All right.
3	MRS. ROSNER: We enjoyed it so much this morning
4	we are back.
5	THE COURT: Where are we at now?
6	MR. DEL GROSSO: Your Honor, the Government
7	renews its motion to cite Mr. Persico for contempt for
8	refusal to answer the question put to him by the Grand
9	Jury. He has refused to answer.
10	THE COURT: All right. Let me hear the court
11	reporter again.
12	MR. DEL GROSS: Do you want to hear the whole
- 13	thing, your Honor?
14	THE COURT: As much as you think is necessary
15	for me to make a finding.
16	MRS. ROSNER: It's very brief, Judge. We have
17	just a few questions.
18	THE COURT: Read it all, then.
19	I take it you resumed sometime around 2:00
20	o'clock, after the Grand Jury returned?
21	MRS. ROSNER: About 2:25, your Honor.
22	THE COURT: Yes.
23	MR. DEL GROSSO: Take it from where we started.
24	THE REPORTER: From this afternoon?
25	MR. DEL GROSSO: Yes.
7, 1	

The state of the s

6.

24

25

THE REPORTER: "The witness, having been reminded that he was under oath by the foreman of the Grand Jury, testified as follows, examination by Mr. Del Grosso:

"Question: The question was, whether or not you are involved as an owner or as an employee of any other business or have you had any other occupation other than Dacts Workroom?

"Answer: As of now?

"Question: As of now.

"Answer : Well, I was a partner with Al Green in the A & A Lending. It was a company we formed but it never materialized.

"Question: Where is that located?

"Answer: Just money that invested. We were going to lend out to businesses, but we never lent any money out of this.

"Question: How long ago was this?

"Answer: About two years ago. I am not sure about the exact time. About two years ago, I think.

"Question: You were partners with Alvin T. Green:

"Answer: Right.

"Question: How long have you known Mr. Green?

"Answer: Since 1967.

1	"Question: You were introduced to him by whom
2	"Answer: My family.
3	"Question: He's a friend of the family?
4	"Answer: Yes.
5	"Question: Had he had business with your
6	family?
7	"Answer: With my family?
8	"Question: Yes.
9	"Answer: No. Just a social friend.
10	"Question: Just a social friend?
11	"Answer: Yes.
12	"Question: He's not Italian, is he?
13	"Answer: He's Jewish. We have
14	"Off the record.
15	(Discussion off the record.)
16	THE REPORTER: "Answer: We have Jewish friends
17	Wind Irish friends.
18	"Question: I just wondered if you grew up in
19	the same neighborhood.
20	"Answer: I met him in 1967.
21	"Question: You say this was a lending company.
22	Was this just a commercial venture?
23	
24	"Answer: It was supposed to be a venture we were going into. Al Green put up some money and I was
25	supposed to match it. It never materialized.
1	. It never materialized.

The

1	"Question: Do you have any other businesses?
2	"Answer: Horses, sports and numbers.
3	"Question: Is that an illegal gambling
4	business?
5	"Answer: Yes.
6	"Question: Is that considered an illegal
7	gambling business?
8	"Answer; Yes.
9	"Question: Are you in this alone or do you have
10	a partner?
11	"Answer: Alone.
12	"Question: What is your base of operations?
13	"Answer: Anyplace. It changes from day to day.
14	"Question: Are you still involved in this, sir?
15	"Answer: Yes.
16	"Question: As of today you are involved in this
17	"Answer: Yes.
18	"Question: Where is your base of operations
19	today?
20	"Answer: Before I answer that, can I speak to
21	my counsel, before I answer that question?
22	"Question: Sure, you may.
23	"At this time Mr. Persico left the Grand Jury
24	Room and reentered after consulting with his counsel.
25	"MR. DEL GROSSO: Read the question back,

AND THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF

21

22

23

24

25

reporter.

"At this time the question was read back.

"Answer: I -- you take them off the street corner. People take bets, you know. So there is really no place, in the house maybe, they'll take it in one day.

"Question: Are you the boss of this organization?

"Answer: Yes.

"Question: Do you have people working for you?

"Answer: Yes.

"Question: You do?

"Answer: Yes.

"Question: Who are these people?

"Answer: I guess we have to go back to the Judge again.

"MR. DEL GROSSO: Okay. We'll go upstairs to the Judge.

"Whereupon, Mr. DelGrosso and Mr. Persico left the room and reentered the room without going up to the Judge.

"Question: The question was, who were the individuals who worked for you?

"Answer: Can I read this into the record?
"Question: Yes, you may.

"Answer: You already told me that my house was bugged last spring.

"MR. DEL GROSSO: Yes.

"Answer: Now you're asking me who works for my gambling business. You know the answer to that question as a result of electronic surveillance of my home. As a result of electronic surveillance, I feel you're only asking me, for me to refuse to answer, because you know this information from the electronic surveillance in my home.

"I still maintain that the electronic surveillance on my home was unlawful and should not be permitted and you should not be permitted to ask me these questions.

"Ouestion: Is that it?

"Answer: Yes.

"Question: I again ask you, sir, who are the individuals that work for you, and are you refusing to answer that question?

"Answer: Yes.

"Question: I ask the Grand Jury foreman to order the witness to answer that question.

"THE FOREMAN: You are hereby ordered to answer the questions under the terms of the power of the grant of immunity and the power of the Grand Jury.

*

25

"Answer: Immunity pertains to only me. Is that so?

"Question: That's so.

"Answer: It does not pertain to anybody else?

"MR. DEL GROSSO: No, it does not.

"Whereupon Mr. DelGrosso and Mr. Persico then left the Grand Jury chamber and reentered.

"Question: The question was, who are the individuals involved in the gambling operation, and do you refuse to answer? You were ordered to do so. You were ordered to do so by the Grand Jury foreman. Is that not correct?

"Answer: Yes.

"Question: Are you going to give us those names, sir?

"Answer: Before answering this question, I would like to know whether or not, if I am correct, that you already have this information as a result of illegal bugs in my home.

"MR. DEL GROSSO: I need not answer any such question. You have been ordered to give those names. If you will give those names, you will not be brought up before the judge. If you will not answer, we will have to go to the judge.

"You are going to have to go to the judge, sir?

Is that it, sir?

"Answer: Yes, let's go to the judge."

MR. DEL GROSSO: May --

THE COURT: All right. You have really one test question here.

MR. DEL GROSS: "Who are the individuals?"

THE COURT: Which does seem to be pertinent.

Mrs. Rosner, apart from the questions I have ruled on this morning, is there anything else you want to say?

MRS. ROSNER: Yes.

I believe that Mr. DelGrosso is in possession of the information which he now seeks to elicit from Mr. Persico, for these reasons, your Honor.

Upon information and belief, the Government has intercepted conversations of Mr. Persico and other individuals, the identification of those individuals is clear and explicit on the electronic surveillance which the Government has. There really is no purpose to this question, except to have the witness either commit a contempt or perjury, Judge.

The Government has no need for this information.

They already have it out of Mr. Persico's own mouth,

as a result of the electronic surveillance.

THE COURT: Isn't the Government entitled to have

it produced before the Grand Jury?

MRS. ROSNER: I don't think so, Judge.

THE COURT: All right. You have another question to go up on.

MRS. ROSNER: As a matter of fact, Judge, they can introduce, since they take the position that their surveillance was lawful, they can introduce the fruits of their electronic surveillance as evidence before the Grand Jury, to prove the matters which they now simply seek to have reiterated through Mr. Persico's mouth viva voce before the Grand Jury.

THE COURT: All right. I do not think that is an excuse.

I find him in contempt. I will sentence-him to 60 days in jail.

MR. DEL GROSSO: Beginning now?

THE COURT: Beginning now.

MRS. ROSNER: Your Honor, I don't think your Honor can do that, under Rule 42(b).

I would direct your Honor to United States
against Bryant and Wilson, which is still in the slip
opinions of the Second Circuit. It is not yet in the
advance sheets.

It is a case where Judge Lasker attempted to hold in contempt under Rule 42(a) a recalcitrant

2

3

5

.

7

Ī

10

11

13

14

15

16

17

10

19

20

21

22

24

witness at a bank robbery trial. The Circuit Court reversed his determination and hel that an orderly refusal to testify may not be punished as summary contempt. The witness is entitled to specifications of contempt and an opportunity to answer and prepare a defense and is entitled to a hearing under 42(b).

THE COURT: All right.

MRS. ROSNER: If I can have a moment --

THE COURT: You will have a hearing tomorrow at 2:00. He will be remanded, in the meantime.

MRS. ROSNER: I would --

MR. DEL GROSSO: Your Honor --

MRS. ROSNER: I don't think he can be remanded for this reason.

MR. DEL GROSSO: Your Honor --

THE COURT: I am remanding him.

MRS. ROSNER: If I may, your Honor?

MR. DEL GROSSO: I --

MRS. ROSNER: If I may be heard?

I think the import of Bryant and Wilson is that before a citation or any action in the way of contempt may be taken, the witness must have an opportunity to prepare a defense to the proceedings.

For instance, Judge, now that we are in this posture, I would be entitled to a full-blown motion to

suppress, based on the unlawful electronic surveillance.
Such a motion takes time to prepare.

The witness is entitled to a 42(b) hearing and he simply can't be held in contempt until that's done, Judge. I think that's the import of the Bryant case. If your Honor would give me a moment, I would get the case and recant --

THE COURT: Well, you will --

MR. DEL GROSSO: May I say one thing?

THE COURT: I will find him in contempt now, subject to a review on a hearing on Monday -- or tomorrow at 2:00 o'clock, and remand him.

MR. DEL GROSSO: And Mr. Persico will not -won't be in contempt for 60 days, your Honor. It's
for the life of the Grand Jury, which will be substantially more than 60 days.

THE COURT: No. I am doing it 60 days. You can ask him more questions and see if you want anything more. If he doesn't answer within 60 days; he has the key to the jail. He can get out at any time he answers questions.

MR. DEL GROSSO: My understanding is he is remanded immediately and --

THE COURT: And tomorrow at 2:00 for a hearing.

MR. DEL GROSSO: Yes.

MRS. ROSNER: May I have a moment to produce

Bryant and Wilson, your Honor? I don't think this

procedure is correct under Rule 42 and I'd like just a

moment to produce what I think is the relevant

authority.

THE COURT: All right.

MRS. ROSNER: Thank you, Judge.

THE COURT: The marshal will take Mr. Persico.

(continued on next page.)

IS:GA T2R1 PM

2

3

4

,

6

7 8

.

10

11

12

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

(In the matter of Alphonse Persico, Nancy Rosner for the Defendant, and Robert Del Grosso for the Government.)

THE COURT: I have been thinking about this Mrs. Rosner. The Court of Appeals differed in two respects:

First, that they did not relate to a contempt that was punished in the middle of the trial, and

Second, that they related to a punitive contempt, rather than a coercive contempt.

But I will read your case.

MRS. ROSNER: I will hand up to you United States against Wilson and Bryant, which is Docket No. 731574 and 1475, decided November 28, '73, and I think, your Honor, it applies to the situation in that an orderly refusal to testify cannot be punished summarily.

I would ask leave to hand it up to the Court.

I folded it to the Section where it is discussed.

MR. DEL GROSSO: May I read 28 United States .
Code, 1826, your Honor?

THE COURT: One at a time. This refers to criminal contempt. This is not a criminal contempt proceeding, as I understand it.

MRS. ROSNER: I think, your Honor, that the reasoning in Bryant and Wilson is applicable to any contempt, and I would note that the contempt which

occurred there was one which occurred in the midst of the trial, similar to what we have here in the midst of the Grand Jury proceeding.

I think the point is, Judge, that the orderly refusal to testify, whether it be in the midst of trial or before a Grand Jury, cannot be punished summarily, and in the light of the very serious Constitutional issues which we have here, we are entitled to proceed under Rule 42(b), and have a reasonable time to prepare a defense to this proceeding, which would involve a full-blown motion to suppress, based on the electronic surveillance in this case.

THE COURT: It can't be that a Grand Jury proceeding may be interrupted while you hold a long proceeding like that.

MRS. ROSNER: I'm sure that Judge Lasger said the same thing in the midst of his trial when the witnesses refused to answer.

A trial should not be aborted by a wrongful refusal to answer, but we have here the petitioner's liberty at stake, and an orderly refusal to answer simply cannot be punished summarily.

MR. DEL GROSSO: If I may read Title 28, United State Code, 1826, Section 1826, sub-section (a). It states that whenever a witness in any proceeding before

.

Ŭ

or ancillary to any Court or Grand Jury of the United States, refuses without just cause shown to comply with an Order of the Court to testify or provide other information, including any book, paper, document, record, recording or other material, the Court, upon such refusal, or when such refusal is duly brought to its attention, may summarily Order his confinement at a suitable place until such time as the witness is willing to give such testimony, or provide such information.

It says right there in the statute.

THE COURT: This is a different thing from a criminal contempt.

Mr. Del Grosso, will you prepare an Order which directs that Mr. Persico be confined for sixty days, or until he appears Lefore the Grand Jury and testifies.

MR. DEL GROSSO: I will bring that up to you immediately, your Honor. Thank you very much.

MRS. ROSNER: Mr. Del Grosso, if you will wait just a moment.

In the light of the serious Constitutional issue and procedural issue that is raised, your Honor, I would make an application for bail, pending the determination of this matter, pursuant to Rule 42.

THE COURT: That destroys the effect of the imprisonment. I will not grant bail.

MR. DEL GROSSO: Thank you.

MRS. ROSNER: May I have the slip opinion back, Judge?

THE COURT: There is another case in the Court of Appeals that says this does not interfere with the right to hold a witness immediately in contempt, in civil contempt.

(Hearing adjourned.)

. . . .

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK IN THE MATTER of ALPHONSE PERSICO United States Court House Brooklyn, New York January 24, 1974 2:00 P.M. HONORABLE ORRIN G. JUDD, U.S.D.J. In Re: Grand Jury E DEMANUEL KARR ports OFFICIAL COURT PEPON outaghto. Court Reporter U. S. District Court

EDWARD J. BOYD, ESQ., United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York

BY: ROBERT DEL GROSSO, ESQ.,
-andFRED BARLOW, ESQ.,
Assistant United States Attorneys

NANCY ROSNER, ESQ., Attorney for Alphonse Persico

. . .

.

THE COURT: Do you have any other questions?

MRS. ROSNER: Your Honor, this afternoon the defendant would move -- would renew his motion made yesterday to suppress, pursuant to Rule 41, both the questions put to him and the answers which he made, on the ground that they are the fruits and exploitation of the unlawful electronic surveillance conducted

THE COURT: We had a little dispute yesterday,
I said you had made oral motion, which I denied, and
then you said you had not made the motion.

MRS. ROSNER: No, I did not.

at his home in the spring of this year.

THE COURT: Now you say you are renewing.

MRS. ROSNER: If I said that, your Honor, I misspoke myself.

I certainly did intend to make that motion, and I intend to renew it today, your Honor.

THE COURT: Then go ahead.

As I said yesterday, I reviewed the matters, it took me not ten minutes, which I had adjourned, it took me about twenty-five minutes to go through what I thought was an adequate way.

MRS. ROSNER: Your Honor, as I understand the law, putting aside for a moment the issue of whether prior to being held in contempt a subpoenaed person has a

right to any sort of motion to suppress, it seems to me clear that once --

THE COURT: I granted you that.

MRS. ROSNER: Once there is a contempt proceedings, certainly by way of defense the individual held
in contempt has the right to move to suppress the questions put to him on which there is a refusal to answer,
and of course the suppression of such question would
result in a dismissal of the contempt proceedings.

And in that vein, your Honor, we renew our motion to suppress.

In line with that motion, I would make application for the wiretap Orders and supporting affidavits to be turned over.

THE COURT: I denied that yesterday, I continue in that view.

MRS. ROSNER: Your Honor, the second matter which we wish to make application on is the question of bail.

The Section, I believe, pursuant to which Mr.

Persico is now held in custody is Title 18, Section

1826.

MR. DEL GROSSO: 23.

THE COURT: 28.

MRS. ROSNER: I am sorry, Title 28, Section 1826 entitled, "Recalcitrant Witness."

Your Honor, that Section makes clear that bail is available when commitment is pursuant to that Section and should be granted unless the appeal is either frivolous, or taken for delay, and I submit, your Honor, that neither of those conditions can be met in this case.

I would cite your Honor to Kenneth Tierney
against the United States, 93 Supreme Court 17, decided
September 12, 1972, an opinion by Mr. Justice Douglas,
granting bail to a witness held in civil contempt, where
the ground upon which the witness refused to answer was,
as we have here, that questions were predicated upon unlawful electronic surveillance.

In his opinion, Mr. Justice Douglas indicated that there is very strong preference for bail, and where there is a showing of Constitutional issue which may be raised by way of defense, the very, very hard preference is for bail.

I would indicate --

THE COURT: Mr. Del Grosso, would bail of \$150,000 be adequate?

MR. DEL GROSSO: No, your Honor, in this situation, bail would do absolutely nothing to continue this case. The Government, the Government has asked for immunity, immunity was granted for the particular reason

7 8

that the questions ware asked in the Grand Jury.

Mr. Persico has the key to the door, all he has to do is come in and answer the questions.

MRS. ROSNER: If I may, your Honor, I have represented Mr. Persico in the past, I represented him in a trial this summer in the Southern District of New York in a charge on which Mr. Persico was acquitted, your Honor. He was admitted to bail in a far lesser amount in the course of that proceeding, and always appeared when required to do so.

I woul; submit, your Honor, most respectfully, that there is absolutely no possibility that this man is going to become a fugitive. We only wish an opportunity to litigate what I suggest are very serious Constitutional questions.

THE COURT: I think it is better that the Court of Appeals decide it.

It seems to me the purpose of refusing to answer is delay, and that delay would have serious consequences to the Government.

MRS. ROSNER: I was going to comment, your Honor, that the 1826 also provides for an expedited appeal, where the subpoenced person is released on bail. The proceedings must be completed within thirty days. The term for which Mr. Persico is going to be incarcerated,

and certainly the term for which this Grand Jury is expected to continue, is now sixty days.

There is no real showing here by the Government, your Honor, whether delay of thirty days is going to impede this investigation, and I suggest there is no good reason.

MR. DEL GROSSO: The very fact that Mr. Persico is here and has been cited for contempt is proof enough that there has been impediment to the Grand Jury investigation.

MRS. ROSNER: As I understand it, your Honor, on the very day that the subpoena issued to Mr. Persico was made returnable, that is yesterday, the 23rd, two other witnesses were subpoenaed before the Grand Jury, so that Mr. Del Grosso cannot complain that the life of the Grand Jury is unfairly extended by the minimal period of time that is going to be encompassed in taking an appeal in this case.

Mr. Del Grosso does not even suggest, your Honor, that Mr. Persico is the type of individual whom he fears, or that there is any reasonable likelihood of believing, is going to become a fugitive: That is absolutely not the case.

All we want is an opportunity to litigate the issue, your Honor, and it will be done as expeditiously

R2 fls 20

as is humanly possible.

I submit that bail in a sum, in a reasonable amount, should be fixed, as the opinion of Mr. Justice Douglas in the Tierney case indicates is the very, very strong preference.

We are not raising frivolous issues, these are very serious Constitutional issues.

MR. DEL GROSSO: Your Honor, that --

THE COURT: You are asking me to review a coordinate Judge which I think I could not do properly.

I think the proper place to determine whether I was wrong in following Judge Bartels and Judge Neaher is the Court of Appeals.

I will deny that.

MR. DEL GROSSO: Thank you, your Honor --

MRS. ROSNER: I agree, your Honor, but I think we are entitled to bail for that proceeding.

MR. DEL GROSSO: Thank you very much, your Honor.

(continued on next page.)

EK:GA R2

MRS. ROSNER: I agree, your Honor, and I intend to take an appeal, but I can't do it this afternoon, your Honor --

THE COURT: Certainly the affect, and I think the purpose of the appeal is delay, and I don't think there should be delay.

MR. DEL GROSSO: Thank you.

The Grand Jury meets again on Wednesday, if Mr. Persico wishes to --

MRS. ROSNER: If I may just add, your Honor, the statute very clearly contemplates that there is some period of delay necessarily encompassed by the filing of an appeal. That is unavoidable. I can't go to the Court of Appeals this afternoon; if I could, I.would --

THE COURT: Yes --

MRS. ROSNER: But the statute also provides for bail, clearly contemplating that whatever reasonable delay is necessary, is not unnecessary or unreasonable delay, such that bail should be denied.

Of course we need some time to take an appeal.

But the statute contemplates that very fact, and contemplates a remedy in having bail.

THE COURT: Well, if he is confined, he may change his mind.

MR. DEL GROSSO: Thank you, sir.

MRS. ROSNER: Well, that is purely punitive, your Honor.

THE COURT: No, it is coercive.

MRS. ROSNER: While Mr. Persico is in the courtroom -- Mr. Del Grosso, Mr. Del Grosso, there is one other thing, I am sorry.

MR. DEL GROSSO: I am sorry.

MRS. ROSNER: While Mr. Persico is in the courtroom, your Honor, I would like to make it clear that in
addition to the ground stated at the time he refused to
answer, he also relies, although I am aware of the
Castega case, on the grounds that the immunity extended
to him as explained to him, is not commensurate with his
Fifth Amendment privilege.

In addition, Mr. Del Grosso, you promised to serve me an Order of Contempt, and you have not.

THE COURT: I signed it yesterday.

Where is it?

MR. DEL GROSSO: I have it right here.

THE COURT: Give a copy to Mrs. Rosner.

You should have done that earlier.

MR. DEL GROSSO: I just saw Mrs. Rosner this afternoon.

THE COURT: All right.

MRS. ROSNER: I didn't have an opportunity in

24

20

21

22

23

the office.

THE COURT: All right, all right.

(The hearing was concluded.)

....

.

. 19

AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE BY MAIL

STATE OF NEW YORK)

SS.:

COUNTY OF NEW YORK)

EDWIN J. OPPENHEIMER, JR., being duly sworn, deposes and says: That deponent is not a party to this action, is over 18 years of age, and resides at 84 Riverside Drive, New York, New York. That on the 4th day of February, 1974, deponent served the within Appendix for Appellant Persico, upon Robert DelGrosso, Esq., Assistant United States Attorney, attorney for the United States in this action, at 225 Cadman Plaza, Brooklyn, New York, the address designated by said attorney for that purpose, by depositing true copies of same enclosed in a postpaid properly addressed wrapper, in an official depository under the exclusive care and custody of the United States Postal Service within the State of New York.

Edwin J.

Sworn to before me this

4th day of February, 1974.

DEBRA RUTH WOLIN Notary Public. State of New York No. 30-4509422 Qualified in Massey County

Commission Expires March 30, 1975